

'WITHDRAWAL'

by linda feldman

ISA calls for new status

Executives of member clubs in the International Students' Association yesterday decided to rewrite the ISA constitution so that the organization will be considered a major campus activity.

The decision follows a Council meeting Wednesday that saw discussion on the status of the ISA cease at 9 pm when a special motion calling for consideration of club budgets at that time came into effect.

At the Council meeting, Students' Society Secretary-Treasurer Myron Galloway said that the status of the ISA was unclear, and that the organization lay somewhere between the categories of social club and major campus activity.

Being a major activity would enable the organization to broaden its activities, increase Students' Society support of expenditures, and eliminate all membership fees in ISA-affiliated clubs, ISA President Harn Yawngwe said yesterday.

Yawngwe also explained that the new status of the ISA would prevent Council from imposing a \$1.50 membership fee on all ISA members.

Conceivably, under present Students' Society regulations, members of ISA-affiliated organizations could find themselves paying double fees: for the ISA and also for their own national clubs.

"We want to bring to the attention of Council that they have neglected foreign students," Yawngwe stated.

"We are a service organization. More students benefit from us

than from the student faculty associations," the ISA president affirmed.

Members of the national clubs under the ISA co-ordinating umbrella also pressed for representation on Council. "We pay money like everyone else, but we are not represented, in contrast to the faculty associations," Yawngwe said. "All we're asking for is our right to exist."

The ISA last year had an estimated 1100 active members, and this year's figure could be even larger.

Those present at yesterday's meeting said that the new constitution should clarify ISA's status among campus organizations, redefine its current financial arrangements, reorganize relations between the ISA and the national clubs, and press for a Council representative. This representative, like that of the *Daily*, need not have a vote, the participants agreed.

Daily meetings to draft the basis of the new constitution will take place during the next week. By Wednesday, members hope to have a position paper all national clubs can endorse. A resulting constitution could then be presented to Council for ratification.

DAILY STAFFERS

All *Daily* staffers who want to do reporting, day editing, or production next week should come to the *Daily* office and sign up today. No obfuscation today.



VOL.62, NO. 28 FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1972 THREE CENTS

by gavin anderson

Professors avoid issues

Three McGill Political Science professors spoke to an audience of about 50 people yesterday on the Canadian federal elections and managed to almost completely ignore the issues. The speakers were J.R. Mallory, Michael Stein, and Maurice Pinard.

Stein read off statistics gathered from polls and past elections in an effort to prove "the remarkable stability" of Canadian voting practices. In fact, said Stein, fully 60 to 65 per cent of the Canadian electorate vote for the same party they voted for in previous elections. The rest are swing voters, who, according to Stein, are attracted by personalities. Stein said that most people are not concerned with the issues. "In fact," he said, "only 10 to 15 per cent are even aware of the issues."

Mallory expounded at some length on "electoral behaviourism", relating such "laws" as: "No

one can defeat a government; it can only defeat itself." and "Young voters tend to vote as their parents do."

Mallory claimed that the polls influence voters to cast their ballots for leading candidates because "the voters fear minority governments and don't want to waste their votes on the predicted loser." He concluded by announcing what "fun" election night would be, watching the returns come in province by province.

Pinard challenged Mallory's contention that the polls influence the voters, pointing out that there are no statistics to back this claim up. He also disputed Mallory's statement that young voters vote as their parents do, using the polls to argue that young voters tend to support the NDP more than their parents do.

Pinard pointed out that in the 11 provincial elections held since 1969, eight have resulted in the defeat of the government. Accord-

ing to Pinard, these reversals were the result of voter response to the poor state of the economy. Generally, this should mean that Trudeau would be in trouble; so his lead in the polls means, according to Pinard, that the motivating forces of the electorate are very complex.

The Conservatives, Pinard said, have been hampered in their attempts to use the economy to defeat Trudeau by their inability to produce a viable alternative economic policy or a credible leader; they will thus do little better than in 1968.

The NDP, on the other hand, have a "dynamic leader and alternative policies", which have won them increased support. But this support, said Pinard, is limited, because too many people see David Lewis as a radical. "Extremist candidates, whether leftist or rightist, create anxieties in the minds of the public." He cited Barry Goldwater and George McGovern as examples.



daily photo by chris busby

MICHAEL STEIN AND MAURICE PINARD at yesterday's panel on elections. Pinard said that "radicals" like George McGovern and David Lewis are "too extremist" to win many votes.

LEAN AND HUNGRY / BY GEORGE KOPP



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The Review



B6 Segal '72

THE GAME

PROJECT:

Gabor Zinner, interviewed by
Phyllis Platt

Project Noosphere is a simulation game which was played in the summer of 1971 at Camp Kanawana in the Laurentians. It was conceived of by the Noosphere Committee, individual members of which were affiliated with the Canadian International Development Agency and with CUSO. The committee created the project to serve as an educational experience of international scope for a test group of young Canadians. The game was financed by an Opportunities for Youth grant. Gabor Zinner was a research analyst for the experiment who also co-authored the scenario.

The organisers of the game arranged for the use of the Kanawana facilities for a two-week period. They then recruited 45 participants from high schools and youth organisations. There was an even distribution between males and females, all of whom were between 15 and 19 years old. The group was one-third English, one-third French, and one-third bilingual, and was divided up into villages along those lines. The English segment was designated the rich camp, the French the poor camp, and the bilingual group the middle-class camp.

The English group was housed in a comfortable farm house, with running water, electricity, canned goods, video and tape recording facilities and were furnished with armaments (squirt guns filled with yellow paint which represented nuclear capability and could "kill").

The middle-class village was somewhat poorer. They lived in tents on platforms, and had control over fresh produce and the transportation and real estate industries. Both the middle-class and the poor groups had "conventional weapons", squirrt guns loaded with red paint which

could only "wound".

The poor group found itself in very crude surroundings. They had no tent and had to erect their own shelters. Instead of inside plumbing and electricity they had one out-house and one pump. But they did have control over crude and raw materials—oil and kerosene—and were the only group with an oven to bake bread.

The following is Mr. Zinner's account of the events of those two weeks, and the conclusions he reached while observing the "game". He has made his findings the topic of an M.A. thesis.

There is an inherent limitation in simulations just in terms of scope. If you wanted to ideally simulate the world you'd need another world, and the more you simplify the more you lose. So we had limited resources, we had only 45 people, we had two weeks, and we were recruiting only from the Montreal area, from Quebec. Given these limitations, and they're very real factors, this game was the best we could devise.

I have a day-to-day account as to what happened—there were coups, there was warfare, there were trade agreements, there were massacres, there were going to be war crime trials. Then there was inter-village cooperation in many spheres, there was an underlying necessity to exchange.

There were also cultural antagonisms which surfaced, which were very analogous to what we have here in Canada, in Quebec (because in part this was a Canadian simulation even though it attempted to be international in scope), in that the English were constantly the aggressors, and they espoused a capitalist ideology in terms of the way they wanted to conduct their own affairs, whereas the French and bilingual camps were more in accord with a communal spirit, and they wanted to have a communal arrangement. The English camp felt menaced by this, because they started off filthy rich in comparison. They were living in an outpost of luxury, with video, electricity and running water in comparison to people living in mud, literally, who were suffering in the rain—who really had to make it from the environment.

The English camp felt very menaced by demands for equity, and for the abolition of capital, and I would say that the English paranoia was based on economics primarily, rather than on language. They knew they were sitting on the goods, and they knew the other camps weren't. They actually plundered the poor camp and massacred people—it was really incredible. You couldn't imagine the fervor, I mean there were actual tears. Two guys went and wiped out thirteen people, and one of the guys, when he came back—these are idealistic kids, you know, they go in with the notion that the adult world is fucked up and that they're really pure, and they see themselves engaging in the same type of phenomena when it comes to haggling over concrete material goods—and the kid actually cried when he realized what he'd been reduced to.

Death meant that an individual that was shot would be taken to an isolation area, which meant that he couldn't participate in the group's activities or productive processes. If someone was shot rather than killed, it meant that he would remain within the

camp, but he couldn't contribute to the productive and recreational aspects of the camp, which meant that they would actually constitute a burden to the village. Now the reason that we had the red and the yellow distinction in armaments was because we had to make military capability a function of economic capability, which is the way it happens in the real world. We tried to evolve a structure that was in some ways representative of existing realities—a microcosmic international situation.

So there was all this aggression, and the people in the French camp were beginning to make analogies, you know, like here we're getting exploited and isn't this an inherent cultural factor—that perhaps capitalism and imperialism and Anglo-Saxon exploitation somehow go together. Cultural and ethnic antagonisms did surface. But then in international relations you have considerable racial prejudice, which, I would contend, probably very seriously influences foreign policy.

In addition to the economic differences between camps, we had economic disparities internally; for example, in the rich camp you had rich people, middle-class and poor people, as you have in the States, and you had vast concentrations of wealth in the hands of a few individuals. The middle-class camp had a social and economic distribution somewhat analogous to Scandinavian countries—it was essentially middle-class and you didn't have such great disparities. The under-developed camp had lots of indigents but one or two extremely wealthy people. An example of this on an international scale would be the oil magnates of the Near East.

NOOSPHERE

Strange games in the Quebec bush

This control was designed in the form of envelopes, like as soon as you walked into the camp (and these things were arbitrarily done) you were given an envelope, and in the envelope you were given X amount of capital, plus control over whatever resources you were given. We printed up currency. They were referred to simply as newspheres, and the rich camp started out with I think 55% of all the newspheres programmed into the game. The middle-class camp had 30% and the poor had 20%.

So what in fact happened was that we produced a situation whereby there were problems because there was inequitable distribution—some people had this and some people didn't have that. In order for the entire camp to survive, physically, and not be nutritionally deprived, they had to engage in commerce, and they'd also be aware that there were inequities. We didn't structure the relationship in any way; in other words we wanted to see what would evolve from a given set of structures that were programmed into the game.

We also gave them the opportunity to totally abolish the structure, because in real life, the world and all social structures are open-ended and you can abolish the ground rules. So we gave them that opportunity. We programmed these variables and they took it from there where they took it.

The most together group turned out to be the poor camp. They had to struggle together—they had collective aims, collective goals, they approached problems in a collective spirit, and they had no organizational problems, no internal upheavals, no coup d'états, nothing like that. The middle-class camp was also relatively stable, but less so than the poor group, and the rich camp was the most unstable.

There was one incident in which the two most avid capitalists in the rich camp had control of the tape recording and video facilities, and these people were very possessive about who they would let touch their equipment, and there was resentment among the poorer members of the rich camp. But it was perceived in personality terms, like saying "that guy's a prick, he doesn't let me use his equipment." It wasn't seen in terms of the socio-economic structure, that these guys were the proprietors of capital goods. But there was a coup over the money issue.

In the beginning, all the camps had decided to abolish money and live communally, and then most people in the English camp decided that this wasn't realistic and that this wasn't a real simulation of the world where you have money and you have inequalities and they came up with some beautiful rhetoric to justify the existence of

money and social differences. They said "we came here to learn about the real world and we don't want to be fantasizing in an idyllic Noosphere. Let us grapple with structures as they exist in the world and let us proceed from there—otherwise we're not going to be getting an education." So they advocated a return to the capitalist system and they wanted to force money into circulation again between the camps. One of the reasons they advocated this, was that they were really bored—the thing wasn't challenging enough for them—they wanted stimulus.

So the two most rabid capitalists tried to persuade everyone in their own camp to revert back to the status quo—capitalism, money—and some of them didn't want to do it, so they were all sitting at a dinner and the two pulled out their guns and said "OK, you either agree to our system or we shoot you," and they shot six of their own members. And that was the coup. They called it a revolution. You either play our game or... So the six were shot, and were dead. But they could be reborn into the village of their choice if they wanted, and if the village would accept them, and so they all immigrated to the other camps (50-50 division). On the one hand there was an attempt to receive them cordially and to accommodate them, but on the other hand there were very real suspicions that these people were sent there as spies and to actually participate in further plunder.

Some of my findings from questionnaires distributed at various times during the experiment were that individuals tend to be a lot more idealistic about issues when they're further removed and that when they're actually immersed in the nitty-gritty, in the problems of resolving materialistic questions, they tend to be much more conservative, and not really all that different from our parents, or the older generation. We found that attitudes were changed, although not monumentally, and that people did gain an insight into the processes that characterize international relationships and actual self-conscious political organization. People had to deal with problems collectively. This was a very immediate and tangible effort—an attempt to grapple with fundamental problems of socio-economic organization. I think also that many of them gained insight into their own natures, too. They found themselves reacting in a reactionary manner to situations that they're very liberal about in theory—like whether Canada should be giving foreign aid. When it came to them giving from their own resources to these other villages, it was a totally different issue.

One of the hypotheses I was going to test was essentially the Marxist thesis that it's essentially material conditions that shape ideology and the outcome of events. And to some extent this was in my mind verified. In addition, though, there were individual idiosyncrasies, you know, like temperamental factors, that shaped the course of events. In international life too,

continued on page 7





The Enchanted Forest

by Ephraim Massey

A few dry leaves blew gently across the yard, propelled by the downward sweep of the trees and the swilling of the air. The ground had already hardened in anticipation of the snows, which were expected any day now. The yard was bare, except for the remnants of a manure pile near the barn, a few sticks of wood and logs scattered about, and a woodpile near the house. There were no animals to be seen or heard, for they had been taken away when Tom, old farm hand and only survivor, had broken his arm last year. The rank frozen stench of manure which had persisted for years was now in abeyance. On the porch of the house, across from the barn, were two old chairs whose positions had not been changed for many years. A few mouldy sacks were positioned in front of the door.

Tom had probably not been in the barn that day, because he no longer had his animals to feed. Instead he sat in the house, either at the kitchen table or in a back room, with his fat pussycat somewhere within reach. The black and white monster was almost as wide as she was long, from repeated pregnancies, old age, and obesity. Tom had never failed to kill her kittens when they were born, either by drowning or with his axe. He had shot his black dog when he went into the hospital last year because there was no one to feed it in his absence.

Tom usually turned off his light at nine o'clock, or sometimes earlier. The big clock in the entry sounded the time every half hour. It never stopped or slowed down. The sound was the same as when the sour old miser, Oscar Ivall, had bellowed out his orders to Tom, as now, with Oscar long dead from cancer. The only other sound was the crackling of the fire from the kitchen, or the swishing of the wind outside.

At night the barnyard sleeps, but the barren hills behind it, sloping up to the forest, are lit up on a starry night. The cows and sheep used to graze in the fields, which are now desolate moors. There are a few trees rooted in the fields, often indicating a spot where loads of sheep and cow offal were disposed of—left until they decayed or were eaten by animals. There is still the occasional skull or jaw bone lying about in the fields.

The silhouette of the old blacksmith's shop occupies a corner of the dormant paddock. The dead blacksmith's house, a flat-roofed structure up the hill, burnt down a few years ago, so there is only an empty space in its place.

II

If you climb over the gate to the yard, being careful not to pull by accident the rope which is attached to a bell in Tom's bedroom, and, treading softly on the hard ground, cross to the other side, passing the barn, you will find the gate to the fields. It is always attached to the log fence by a wire. Once in the field, there is a sharp acclivity with a huge thick-trunked tree squatting at its base. Climb the hill, and from the top, if you turn around,

and it is a bright night, you will be able to make out many of the details of the surrounding countryside. The river passes down below to the far left. Directly below and to the right is Ivall's house and barnyard, and further to the right, the fields and a few houses on the road.

Continue through the fields, crossing a log fence, and you will reach an area which slopes gently down into a forest. Even on a bright night it will appear pitch black from the outside. But once you have entered, and waited a few minutes to accustom your eyes to the darkness, you will be able to see just enough to find your way down into the forest. There is a soft, comforting bed of pine leaves and rich earth. The moon breaks through the forest in a few places, but does not reach the ground or illuminate the path. It is still very black and you have to feel your way through the darkness. The soft bed of the floor, the intense odor of spruce, and the delicate enchanted air, lure you into its depths. There is a winding, tortuous path, which if carefully followed, slopes downwards, winding through bushes and trees, until you come out at the creek. Here there is an open area between the forest and water. The moonlight reflects the shadows of tall trees against it. The creek gurgles, continually releasing the flow which is momentarily captured in its depths from above.

When your mind has now, somewhat refreshed and soothed, unfastened from itself the grasp of the surrounding shadows, limbs and bodies, you return to the forest, expecting to be lost, once more, in its eternal darkness, to be required to feel your way through it as if blindfolded. But you will see that the moon has left behind its footsteps as a guide for your return.



mystics on a picnic lazar sarna

Mystics on a Picnic by Lazar Sarna, Hillel Poetry Series, 61 pp., 1972.

This is the second printed collection of poems written by Lazar Sarna, a 23-year old poet. The collection has a good range of lyrics and epigrams, with a manifestly richer strength in the former. I tend to favour the lyrical poems because of their mine of images that stay with the reader even after a single reading.

Take for example the poem *Road*. There is a sensitivity to progression, an awareness of climax:

earlier we had stolen
watermelon
warm from the field.
now our heads lay
where the fruit had lain.
we were cornucopias in embrace
our lungs and bellies filled with seeds.
road

The prelude to sleep becomes "the sky's heart setting"; the ultimate confrontation for physical and intellectual love is a battle with the sea in the "fists of waves". The extended use of repetition and breathing pace heightens its effect as a poem to be heard.

Sarna seems to have abandoned his earlier penchant for the grotesque and perhaps cynical, and to have consciously moved into a deeper, more mature plane. The studied delicacy is very apparent in *Words Upon Approaching*:

the name you
called
scratched my ear as it
flew past
instead of settling
inside

like a tamed cotton bird

At times, the precision of language becomes enthralling: eyes lose their gangsterism, tails of animals are done up in question marks. The most poignant poem bears full citation:

another broken harvest;
he went out so long ago
to poison the sheep;
the aging wife still
waits for her husband's
stubbled chin
to lie between her breasts
like a burr between her heart,
not in remembrance of passion lost
but for the discipline.

The most difficult poems are the shorter ones; Sarna seems to be lost when it comes to writing poems longer than fifty lines. Length tends to work against him, and perhaps the collection was intentionally edited to limit the longer pieces. The shorter work occasionally lapses into obscurity, although I am not sure those pieces can easily be dismissed for that reason. For instance the poem *Watchmen Sleep When the Mud Dies*:

the sun sets like a grudge
an ancient squats,
shoots,
bullets slurp into the wadi
I kill it I own it.

Maybe the poem elaborates on a view of property relationships we find earlier in *We Will Be a Storekeeping Couple*.

On the whole, the *Mystics on a Picnic* collection sits very well with the reader and remains a satisfying experience. The book is well designed and the layout is unobtrusive. The book sells for \$1.25 and is available at most bookstores.

Joseph Haran

Au parc
Banc de bois montures de fer vert
Haie
Pelouses
Banc de fleur
Soleil au midi
Un landeau une vieille un vieux
Pétarades de motocyclettes
Un lézard infiltre du soleil dans sa peau
Lire le journal dans une ville avec du trafic
Et du trafic circulation communications
Métro
Regards regards regards partout entre les stations
Promenades sûr le trottoir
Entre des feux verts rouges dans la rue

Une chambre dans une grande ville
Une radio
La radio joue une musique
De la musique perception obtuse
Dans une chambre sombre devant une machine à écrire
Elle sent le neuf
Au cinéma entre deux sièges
Sur le café dans un trottoir entre une rue entre l'ombre
Et l'ombre autour d'une bière
Sur un siège ill conceived
Sous un arbre et un gazon
ETUDIANTS
Autrement et autre part

Phillippe



photo by john marrett

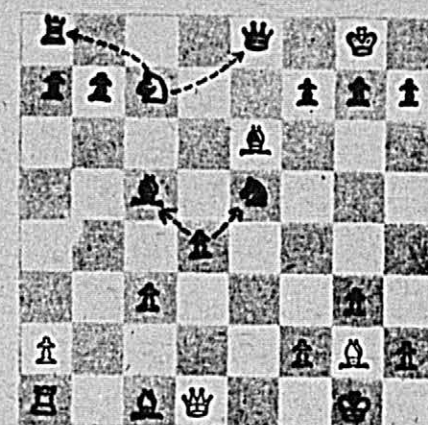
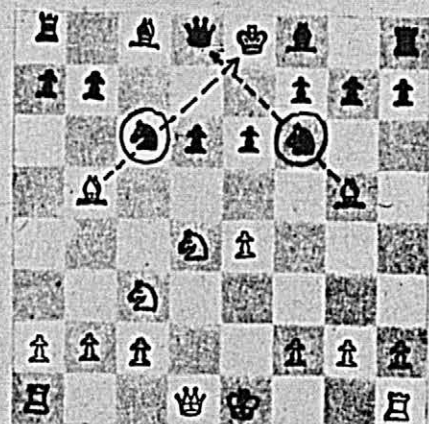
CHESS

Leon Piasetski

There is a basic difference between playing chess and taking a course at McGill. In chess you must always be aware of what's going on or you will lose. Thus you must not only plan and carry out your own strategy but guess and prevent your opponent's plans. The part of chess where we conceive a plan and doggedly stick to it is called positional or strategic chess. On the other side of the coin we have tactics; this is the combinational, attacking 'stage' of the game, where all sorts of pieces are 'en prise', (i.e. attacked) and exact calculation is necessary. You noticed, of course, that I said 'stage': well you really can't separate tactics from strategy completely. But there is a rough division between open and closed games. Open games are characterized by one or more pawn exchanges in the centre, and great mobility for the pieces, while closed are the reverse. Open tactical games often culminate in exciting king-side attacks.

Tactics involve direct confrontation between the pieces. Before this, however, you must be prepared. It is important to

coordinate one's pieces and perhaps more so to restrict the coordination and destroy the effectiveness of the enemy's. Here are some examples of common tactical motifs. Diagram 1. In the first diagram we have the 'pin' by a bishop against a knight. The knight on f6 could move but it would cost a queen, whereas the one on c6 is under



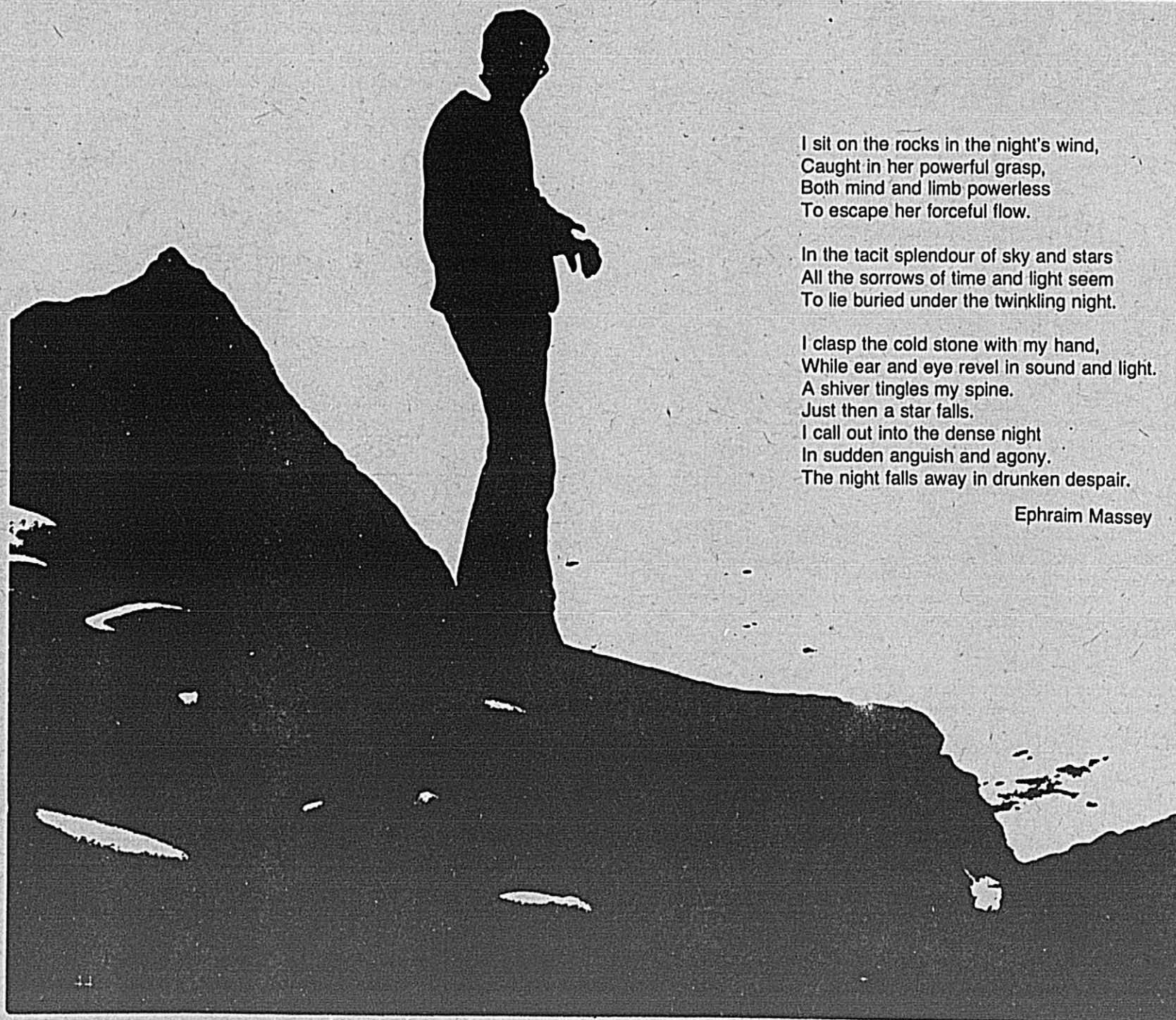
an 'absolute pin' and cannot budge. Diagram 2. In the next diagram we have both a knight 'fork' on c7 and a pawn fork on d4. A fork will usually win material but it is often the threat of a fork which will restrict the activity of your foe's pieces. Remember: The threat is stronger than the execution.

The following game is an example of the profound strategical style of Botvinnik, a Russian World Champion from 1948-57, 1958-60, and 1961-63. His opponent is also a fine positional player of the Soviet School of Chess. Notice in this game how Botvinnik combines strategy with the recurring threat of a king-side attack.

Botvinnik-Boleslavsky French Defense
1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nc6 4 Nf3 Nf6 5 e5 Nd7 Black's pieces aim to control e5. 6 Nb3 f6 7 Bb5 White develops with a pin on the knights ... Be7 8 Bf4. This keeps control of the important square e5. ... 0-0 9 e:f f:g With this capture Black hopes sooner or later to play e5 but this would allow penetration on f5. Capturing instead

with a piece on f6 would give White e5. 10 0-0 Nb6 11 Re1 Bd6 12 Bg3 a6 13 Bd3 Na4? 14 Rb1 b5? Black prevents the undermining move c4 but thus weakens c5. 15 c3 Bd7 16 Nh4! The threat of attack looms. ... Rf7 17 Re3 Rg7 18 Qe2 Qf8 19 Bd6! Q:d6. A sad necessity! Black wanted to capture on d6 with a pawn thus controlling both c5 and e5. However White tactically has prevented this by the exchange sacrifice 20 R:e6! B:e6 21 Q:e6+ and another pawn goes leaving Black with a rotten position. 20 Rg3 R:g3 21 h:g Qe7 22 Re1 Qg7 23 Qc2 Nd8 24 Nc1 Rc8 25 b3 Nb6 26 b4 This prevents counterplay by c5. ... Ra8 27 Nb3 Nb7?! Again threatening a5 and opening files for play; but Na4 was safer. 28 Nc5! N:c5 29 b:c Na4? On c4 the knight is better placed. 30 c6 Bc8 Well Bc6 R:e6 loses f5. 31 c4! This tactical 'shot' is positionally motivated; both pawns on c3 and c6 are weak and this move eliminates one while protecting the other. After 31 ... d:c 32 B:c4 and 32 ... b:c? 33 Qa4 is bad for Black 31 ... b:c 32 B:c4 Nb6 33 Bd3.Rb8 34 Qc5 Qf8. A move that smacks of desperation. Black seeks comfort in the ending at the cost of the h-pawn. 35 Bh7+Kg7 Queen's loose. 36 Nf5!+e:f 37 Re7+Kh8 On Kh8 there would follow 38 g4! threatening Qc1# and 38 ... f:g 39 Bd3 with the threat of Rh7+ and Q:f8 So Black must still return the piece. Tactics!! 38 Bg6 Be6 39 R:e6 ... Q:c5 40 d:c Na4 41 Bf5 Nc3 42 Re7 Nb5 Endgame technique. 43 Bd3 Rc8 44 a4 Nd4 45 Ba6 N:c6 46 Re6 Resigns, a piece is lost.

This game is taken from Botvinnik's one hundred selected games which I highly recommend.



I sit on the rocks in the night's wind,
Caught in her powerful grasp,
Both mind and limb powerless
To escape her forceful flow.

In the tacit splendour of sky and stars
All the sorrows of time and light seem
To lie buried under the twinkling night.

I clasp the cold stone with my hand,
While ear and eye revel in sound and light.
A shiver tingles my spine.
Just then a star falls.

I call out into the dense night
In sudden anguish and agony.
The night falls away in drunken despair.

Ephraim Massey

Project...

continued from page 3

the temperaments and dispositions and abilities and talents of your leaders will enormously influence the outcome of things. The economic super-structure in itself is not the sole determining criteria as to what's going to happen—which is in fact my interpretation of Marx's statement, that there's the economic superstructure and everything develops out of that. But at least what was confirmed in my mind was that the economic superstructure is a very large factor in determining the outcome of events. This conclusion wasn't formally incorporated into the thesis, because it just doesn't fit, in terms of academia. I'm dealing with behavioralists, and they're interested in academic and "social-scientific rigor"—things have to be quantified, things have to be demonstrated, and you have to have a sort of socially-scientific cogent cause-and-effect relationship, and demonstrating this would have been a lot more difficult, and not really amenable to statistical manipulation.

One of the other theories I had that I didn't incorporate into my thesis was the leftist critique that you can in North American society often pinpoint affluence itself as being one of the causes of corruption

and alienation, and depersonalization, etc.—all these psychological ailments which in fact give rise to political problems, and this was I would say very much a factor in the English camp. They had everything, you know. The poor camp had nothing, and they were really animated and eager and they were working together. Whereas in the rich camp, the people were bored and they needed an outlet, and aggression and imperialistic jingoism in fact became their thing. The rich camp didn't do as much trading as the other two camps either. They preferred to keep on living out of cans and this demoralized them further. It was almost a boycott.

I basically accept a good part of the Marxist premise that it is the economic super-structure that influences things, and so I feel that even if the rich-poor roles had been reverse you would have had similar things happening. In the poor camp they decided to abolish the inequities between the few rich and the remaining poor (I don't know if that's a realistic factor, because OK, you can have this group of kids coming together and making things collective, but you can be sure that wealthy magnates with vested interests wouldn't be as willing to do so). But the rich camp kept its economic differentiations and it stagnated, whereas the poor camp, with everyone poor, made tremendous strides. There was a moral degeneracy in the rich camp and it fell apart.

LETTERS

Sir:

It saddens me to witness the demise of the supplemental section of the McGill Daily.

Will the once entertaining and often imaginative reviews, short stories and other literary effort of McGill students no longer be seen, or, will we be forced to read this seemingly endless print-out of rehashed bullshit that is being so pathetically palmed off as a political and cultural review for the rest of the year?

I, for one, sincerely hope not. It is often difficult enough to digest some of the "news" that fills the Daily without having it reappear (only two years later) under the guise of a literary endeavor.

Although I recognize the importance of political and social consciousness (and let's not forget that all consuming question of McGill's role in Quebec), I hope we will no longer be exposed to the delusions and revolutionary fantasies of your staff on such an incessant basis.

I doubt that there is a lack of interest on the part of McGill's more creative students. Rather, I believe that, as with most of the major faculties and organs of McGill, a small and highly politically oriented group has successfully turned the students' money and outlets to their own, selfish ends.

If the existing facilities will not fill the needs of the students, then, to use the phrase of another lovable political hack, "we'll have to seek new options."

Brian Kelly
Arts, E2

The Review replies:

Dear Brian Kelly,

Hopefully this issue of the Review will help quiet some of your fears regarding the content of our supplement this year. Not a speck of editorializing. No "heavy" politics. And these contributions are all submissions of bona fide McGill students! It does take awhile to establish a competent writing-reviewing staff, but we've been very encouraged in the last week or so at the increase in good submissions. We do have to maintain certain standards (though our standards may not always parallel your own, Mr. Kelly), and so do not print everything we receive. However we'd like to encourage you and other students to submit reviews, articles and stories for consideration.

In reply to your other complaints, I can say only that "rehashes" (e.g. CBC's "The Tenth Decade") are commonly referred to as retrospectives, and as any historian will tell you, often provide valuable new interpretations of past events. For example, we've been told that the workers at Albert-Prévost Institute were very pleased about our report and updating of their struggle during the Common Front Strike, since they felt there had been extremely scanty coverage of this type of action in the establishment press. Perhaps you feel that because they are not McGill students we should pay them and people like them no mind. Unless, of course, you write the definitive McGill poem.

If you decide to "seek new options", the two of us down here in our "highly politically orientated group" wish you the best of luck.

Phyllis Platt
Associate Editor
The Review

Editor
Associate Editor
Artwork

Nigel Gibson
Phyllis Platt
Brian Segal

The Review

The Review is the weekly political and cultural supplement of the McGill Daily. Submissions of graphics, poetry and prose are welcome. Editorial office: Union B41. Tel. 392-8955.

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McGILL DAY CARE-REGISTRATION! Monday, Oct. 30 and Thursday, Nov. 2. Call Wally Weng 392-4309.

ATTENTION! Conservative, Eastern Townships, weekend group (cross-country downhill skiing, snowshoeing, Good food, congenial company, interesting conversation) requires members. 467-5501 evenings.

Free kittens (five) plus mother tangerine flavor with white. Someone please find homes or must sacrifice. Phone Charles 843-3126.

London for \$139 return, McGill Society's 11th Annual Christmas Charter. 21 Dec. to 7 Jan. Call Fred Innis - 937-1854.

To be forewarned, is to be forearmed. Beware! The Great Pumpkin is coming!

Murder at McGill: Kill a friend for old time's sake and die laughing. Contracts available at Union Box Office.

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Correction: Brown samsonite case, initials N.R. Please return contents to Union Lost & Found or Law Buildings and call either 744-2009 or 487-1422 for \$25. reward.

PERSONAL

Problems? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi. Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

Happy Birthday, Jackie - We still love you even though you're over the hill.

ENTERTAINMENT

ALICE AND WILLIE ARE HERE: MFS Hallowe'en Special. Saturday October 28, Leacock 132, 2:30. **WILLIE WONKA AND THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY** .50c. Bring the kids. 7:30 double bill!!! **WILLIE plus ALICE IN WONDERLAND** with W.C. FIELDS. 75c 392-8934.

Don't miss BREWSTER McCLOUD directed by Robert Altman. At SGWU Friday, Oct. 27 7:00 & 9:00 PM. Room H110 - \$1.00.

GRIPPEN MIRE - Saturday October 28. Open House at the Red Door. Free admission until 8 PM. 3647 University Street. Six sets of great music and beer. 4:30 to 2 AM.

What is "THE RED SHOES"? ... A pair of Cosack Boots? ... Embarrassed penny-loafers? ... Hot Oxford? ... McGill Film Society obscure film no. 21 Friday October 28 PSCA/FDAA 7:30. 10 films/\$2.50. 50c each. 392-8934.

There is no truth to the rumour that the Great Pécaryé can catch a bullet in his teeth, but he's coming anyway on Thursday, Nov. 2.

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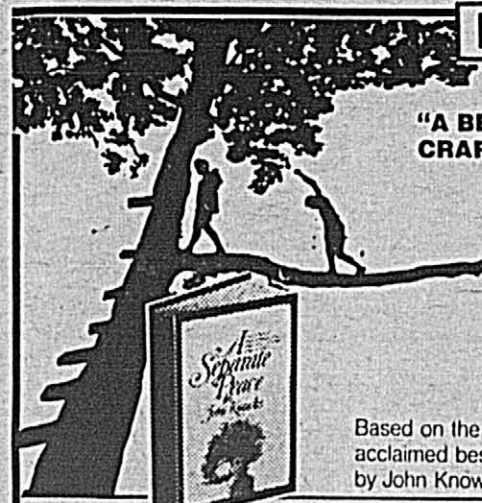
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letters

Cuba clarification

Sir,
In the issue of this newspaper dated Oct. 24, an account appeared about an informal discussion on Cuba, which I held with some students, the majority of whom were Latin Americans.

Since the report—which, in my opinion, appeared in too conspicuous a form—contained several inaccuracies of form or concept, I have thought it relevant to list them below:

- 1) My name is neither Bervitsky nor Brevitsky, but Verbitsky.
- 2) No Ministry of Culture or Ministry of Cultural Affairs exists in Cuba, but rather a National Council of Culture, as I indicated at the beginning of the discussion.
- 3) The phrase "... of the Cuban Ministry of ..." etc., seems to imply that I am invested with some representative office of this non-existent organism, when I am simply a man who works in the National Council of Culture, and my presence in Montreal is due to strictly personal reasons.
- 4) I did not go to Cuba in 1962—to be precise—but in 1964.
- 5) I am not a Cuban citizen—nor did I say I was one—but a foreigner working in Cuba like many others who supported the revolution and wanted to work within it.
- 6) I draw attention to the fact that in his "Words to the Intellectuals", Fidel Castro, referring to the possibilities of free artistic and literary creation in Cuba, said textually: "For the Revolution, everything;

against the Revolution, nothing."
•7) In reference to the poet alluded to in the report, I said that a book of his, which contained, moreover, certain elements of criticism, placed first in a competition and was published in Cuba. The author himself admitted, spontaneously and publicly, that if he incurred difficulties with the revolutionary authorities, it was because of his personal behaviour, and not in any way for his literary work.

I thank you in advance for the publication of these lines and convey my best regards,

Alejandro Verbitsky

Ed. note. The Daily apologizes for the inaccuracies contained in its report. The misspelling of the name Verbitsky was, however, due to the inaccurate spelling in the Latin American Society's announcement of the discussion.

Farting around

Sir,

This letter is addressed to the representatives of the McGill Debating Union, the Chinese Students' Society, The Players Club, The Savoy Society, Radio McGill, as well as Harn Yawngwe, the Engineering Rep to the Students' Council.

There is a larger problem at hand than that your respective groups and societies were stopped in their attempts to have budgets approved by Council, for we are all in the same floundering boat. Was it not only last week that Architecture, Medicine and Management obtained approval for budgets during a Council meeting where Councillors farted about for over six hours? And those budgets still remain unapproved.

Yes, it is a shame that your groups will have to wait two weeks to even approach Council again for your money, but there is a broader principle at stake than a few dollars.

Perhaps the action of Council this week will hasten the demise of that respected body.

God save McGill University.

Earl Pont
B. Arch 5

Headed off at the pass

Sir,

The *Daily* finally gave some coverage to the Communist Party's election campaign, with a front-page story Wednesday. The story itself seemed to be a fair outline of the Communists' positions on various issues (unemployment, inflation, foreign domination of the economy, Quebec, foreign policy, etc.), contrasting these with the policies of the old-line parties.

The story gave the impression that the Communists represent the interests of the working class and offer a different option for the Canadian people.

The headline on the story, however, was quite another matter. It read: "CP proposes 'different' option". The quotation marks around "different" obviously signify that the headline writer was trying to mock the Communist Party by implying that their option isn't different at all. This mocking-quotation technique is often used by papers like the *Montreal Star* and the *Gazette* to attack Communists and other progressives; but it is surprising that the *Daily* should do such a thing.

The schizophrenic relationship of the head to the story indicates that they were written by different people. However that may be, the

Daily should try to fit its heads to its stories.

To conclude, one may note that judging by *Daily* headlines alone, it would seem that the *Daily* (or at least its headline writer) opposes the Communists, but is ambivalent on the NDP ("NDP waffles at Sir George", but also "NDP calls Liberal bluff") and does not oppose the Maoists ("Foster assails 'national quillings'").

Is this really the impression the *Daily* wants to give?

K. Tulin

Well, there's always Hallowe'en

Sir:

I am nineteen. That makes me old enough to cast a vote in the federal elections, which will take place on Oct. 30th. If I am to cast a responsible ballot on that date, I concluded a while back that I ought to be knowledgeably prepared. On that basis, I took to discovering "what was what" politically with respect to the Liberal, Conservative, NDP, and Social Credit Parties. There were no hot line talk shows on my radio station, and I suppose I frequented the wrong shopping centres. Consequently, newspapers and, of course, the campaign pamphlets mailed to my home were the only two sources available to me through which I attained a perception of "the issues".

Several weeks have passed and I am somewhat disillusioned. I am now reasonably aware of "the issues"; but "the issues" and the candidates have become one jumbled hodge-podge. There is little to read regarding the Social Credit Party, and one can be reasonably definite about its

obscurity in this year's federal election. The NDP has done a good job on the emphasis of an issue which other parties have touched on only minimally. The problem here is that the merits of the party stop there. In a word association game, if one were to throw the name DAVID LEWIS at me, chances are I'd respond CORPORATE WELFARE BUM. If a candidate is to receive my vote, however, he must offer me a more detailed platform than that. As far as the Conservative Party is concerned, Stanfield spends much of his time touting Trudeau's issues—he will work on those issues where, over the Trudeau years, our past PM fell short. Unemployment and unemployment insurance benefits were the main issues wherever Stanfield, "his wife, and daughter Mimi" have campaigned. Trudeau is hard at work justifying his past record, especially where unemployment and unemployment insurance are concerned, but he points to the future as most politicians do, and, of course, he promises parks and playgrounds for all.

In the United States 1972 election campaign the people are being offered clear, diverse platforms from which to choose; perhaps this situation produces less "undecideds" so late in the game. October 30th is not far off. This is my only chance to actively participate in the Canadian government, and so I DO intend to vote. I am still, however, "undecided" and slightly fed up by a confusing and drawn-out jumble of election promises and issues. I consider it fitting that Hallowe'en directly follows this year's voting...

Barbara Yaffe
B.A. U-1

today

Religious Studies:

Sri Chinmoy, famed world Yogi, invites all sincere seekers of the truth to meditate with him. "The mind uncovers teeming questions. The heart discovers fulfilling answers." For information, phone 277-8889.

SCM Yellow Door Coffeehouse:

Tonight and tomorrow: Chris Rawlings from 8-12 pm. Sunday: Folkmass at 11:30 am; lunch from 12-2 everyday, (weekends too!) All events at 3625 Aylmer. For information, call 392-4947.

Player's Club:

"You Made Me Love You (with apologies to the Old Testament)", written and directed by Myron Welik. Sandwich Theatre (3rd floor Union). Free for members, others 5c.

Community McGill:

An 8-year-old girl on Mt. Royal Ave. lives in a very difficult home environment. Will you help her overcome this handicap by being her Big Sister? Information: Union 414, 392-8980 from 11-4 pm.

Free Telegram Service:

via Amateur Radio. Blanks available with instructions at Union Box Office, Union 401, or phone 392-8942.

Arab Student Society:

Get Together from 6-7:30 pm in Room 124 of the Union.

ISA & Afro Asian Committee:

Documentary film on "Che Guevara's life", a film made in Cuba, from 7 pm in Union 123-124.

Wrestling Team:

Practice at the gym at 6 pm. Information: Phone Don at 695-9108.

Newman Centre:

Special "Thanksgiving-Hallowe'en" supper at 6 pm (\$1.00) and a wine and cheese party at 8 pm (25c).

Amazonian Hospital Foundation:

Colour film on the Amazonian Hospital in Peru, introduced by Mary Poaps, executive director of the foundation. Free, in the Meakins Theatre of the McIntyre Medical Building at 12:30 pm.

Ukrainian Club:

This meeting is for all you people who said you'd meet again today... Union B23 at 5 pm.

Community Family Centre:

Day Care pre-school, registration for children in Room 202B of the MacDonald (Old) Chemistry Building. Pick up forms from 9-5 pm or call 392-4309.

Italian Students' Society:

Reorganization meeting, all are invited. In Union B 26-27 from 1-3 pm.

Physical Society:

Professor A.I. Carswell from York University will speak on "Laser Probing of the Atmosphere" at 3:30 pm in the MacDonald Physics Building, Rm. 102.

Academic Activities Committee:

Forum on Parliamentary Democ-

racy continues with a speaker from the PCQ(M-L) speaking on "Parliament—who needs it" at 12 noon in B23 of the Union.

Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity:

Free lunch for all interested girls, 12-2 pm, 546 Milton, apt. 2

Caribbean Students:

Invitation to get together for "Caribbean in Focus" heard on Radio McGill, at the ISA office from 5 to 7 pm.

Red Circle:

"solidarity with the Indochinese Revolution", an NLF film. There will be speakers from the Groupe Marxiste Revolutionaire and the Vietnamese Students Association and a discussion period. Union 123 at 1 pm.

Player's Club:

Auditions for Sandwich Productions (Theatre) of "Heavenly Discourse" in the Union Theatre on the 3rd floor from 2 to 4 pm. Call 392-8924.

Faculty of Music:

Faculty Friday: Donelda Hunter, flute; Edward Culbreath, cello; Charles Reiner, piano. Works by Bach, Reinecke, Weber, and

Prokofieff. Admission: \$2.00 (Students 75c). 8:30 pm at Redpath Hall.

Murder at McGill:

Register today at UnionBox Office from 9 to 5.

Film Society:

Presents "The Red Shoes" by Powell. Underrated and overlooked Series film #2. Series tickets are \$2.00, single admission 50c. Leacock 219 at 7:30 pm. Information: call 392-8934.

Players' Club:

Auditions for "Antigone" by Anouilh, Players' entry for Quebec Drama Festival. Directed by Philip Coulter. Theatre 2-4 pm. today. Also crew.

SATURDAY

McGill Redmen:

Come out and support the Redmen on their last game of the season. Molson Stadium. McGill vs. Bishops. 2 pm.

Chinese Students' Society:

Football tournament on Saturday 9 am, and Sunday 10 am. Lower campus. Football dance, Saturday, 8:30 pm. SGWU Lounge. 6th floor Hall Building.

Sports

Roberts keeps Redmen in shape

by marty braun

John Roberts is a mountain of a man. At 6'6" and 285 lbs., he towers over most of the players who make up the McGill Redmen Football Team. Along with his assistant Peter Baker, it is Roberts' responsibility to keep the team in a healthy state and to make sure that they are in optimum condition at game time. I had an opportunity to speak with John last week concerning his position as trainer here at McGill, and found the interview quite informative.

John graduated from the University of Texas fifteen years ago with a degree in mechanical engineering. While studying there, he played for the Longhorns, the school team, and

The Redmen will play Bishop's at home tomorrow at 2:00 p.m.

became associated with Frank Medina, the head trainer, who taught him most of what he practises today. After graduation John spent ten years working for IBM and Canadair up here in Canada, until an opening appeared at Chomedey High School for an instructor in technical vocational training, specifically drafting. He immediately applied for the position, was accepted, and has been teaching in that capacity ever since.

It was during this stay at Chomedey High that Roberts became line-coach of the school football team, which at the time

was being run by Ray Baillie, now assistant coach of the Redmen. Last year, when Baillie moved to McGill, Roberts was invited to come with him, and he quickly accepted. By his own testimony, John has not regretted his decision.

"I regard my work here at McGill as a hobby", he told me. "I would do it for nothing. I really love what I do". Looking around me in the trainer's room, it appeared fairly obvious that he did, in fact, care a great deal about his work and indeed ran a very professional operation. On one side of the room were a couple of whirlpool baths, while behind me was a hydocalator unit, a device which produces deep, moist heat that softens and breaks up assorted bruises and contusions. In front of me were a collection of gels and ointments for various ailments, while on the far side were three cabinets containing everything from aspirin to hundreds of rolls of tape. John told me that he uses 96 such rolls every game.

There is no doubt that Roberts does an extremely professional job, as does the rest of the Redmen staff. One example is the manner in which he treated Frank Belvedere. Belvedere had to be carried off the field at the conclusion of one of the games, but John managed to get him back into tip-top shape in only a week. The following Saturday Belvedere was out there again and played a whale of a game. "We are prepared to deal with any type of ailment", John told me. "When we play at McGill there are no worries

as to lack of materials necessary to cope with an unexpected problem, but when we go on the road we have to make very sure that all essentials are brought along. However, there is one thing that scares me really bad, in spite of the fact that if it arose, I would know how to deal with it; and that is a player swallowing his tongue. If someone doesn't notice it right away, the result could be fatal".

Roberts went on to explain his feelings on his role as a trainer. "The trainer serves as a psychological link between coach and player", he stated. He also

expressed opinions on the administration of drugs and needles to injured football players in order to prepare them for a game. His belief is that it is criminal to artificially stimulate a person, as the presence of any foreign drug in the blood stream can only result in negative long-term effects.

The interview ended on the inevitable topic of student apathy. Roberts was unable to account for the lack of attendance at games and was greatly disheartened by the total disinterest in the Redmen. "Sometimes I feel like crying", he said. "I look up in the stands and I can see my wife up there. It's not too hard to pick out someone in a crowd of fifty people." He firmly believes that

McGill has just as much talent as Loyola or Bishop's. Last Saturday's game proved him right and don't forget that this interview was conducted prior to the game. John went so far as to say that the team prefers to play away from home because at least that way they'll have a crowd.

This sentiment says a great deal about the McGill students and the effect their apathy has had on the team. Players who devote so much of their time and energy to the Redmen are pulling themselves out of the mud and the dirt and beginning to ask themselves: "Why?" Maybe it's about time students here at McGill began asking themselves the same question.



daily photo by jean-michel joffe

TEAM TRAINER ROBERTS stays in form taping ankles for practices and games.



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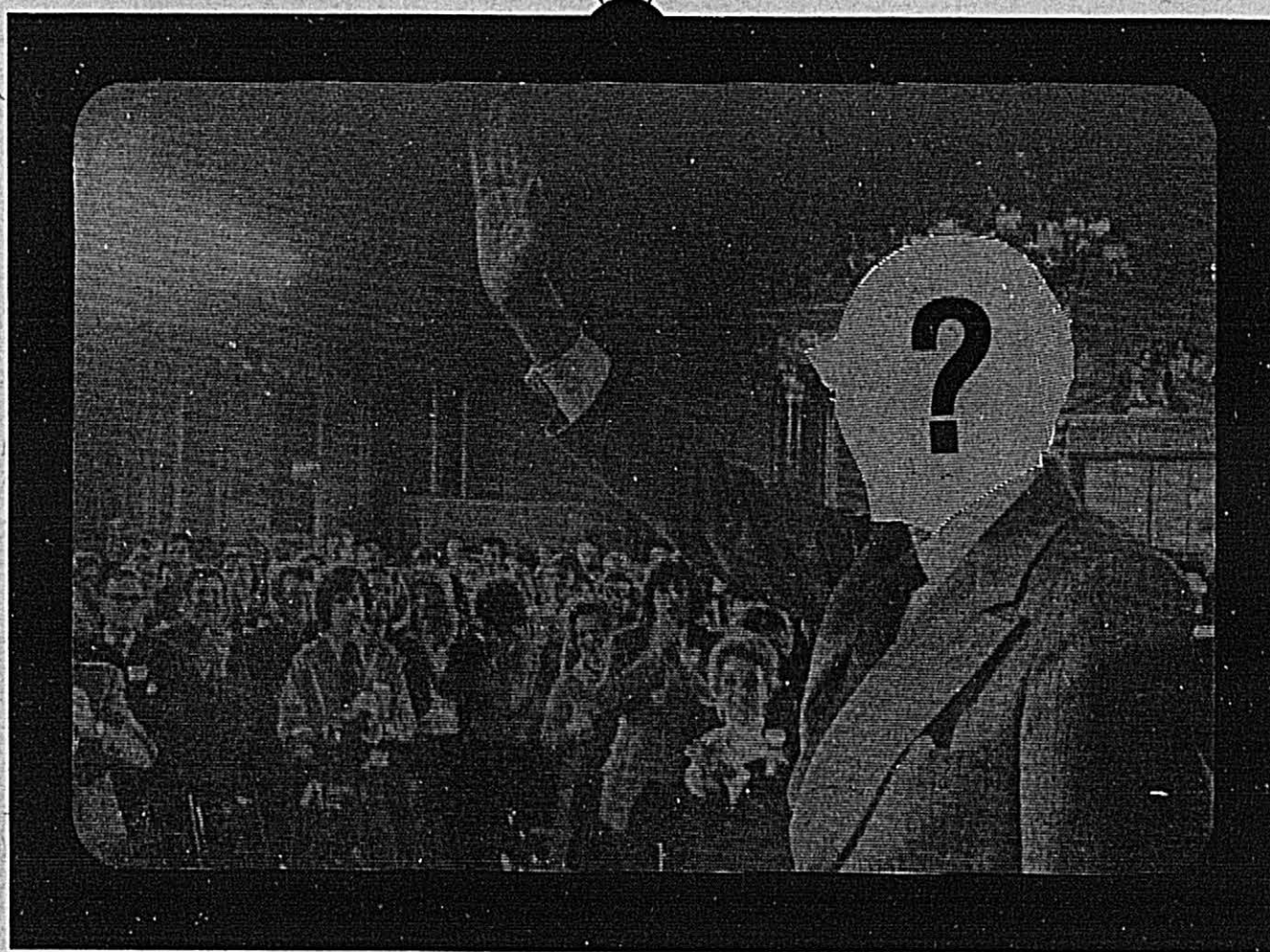
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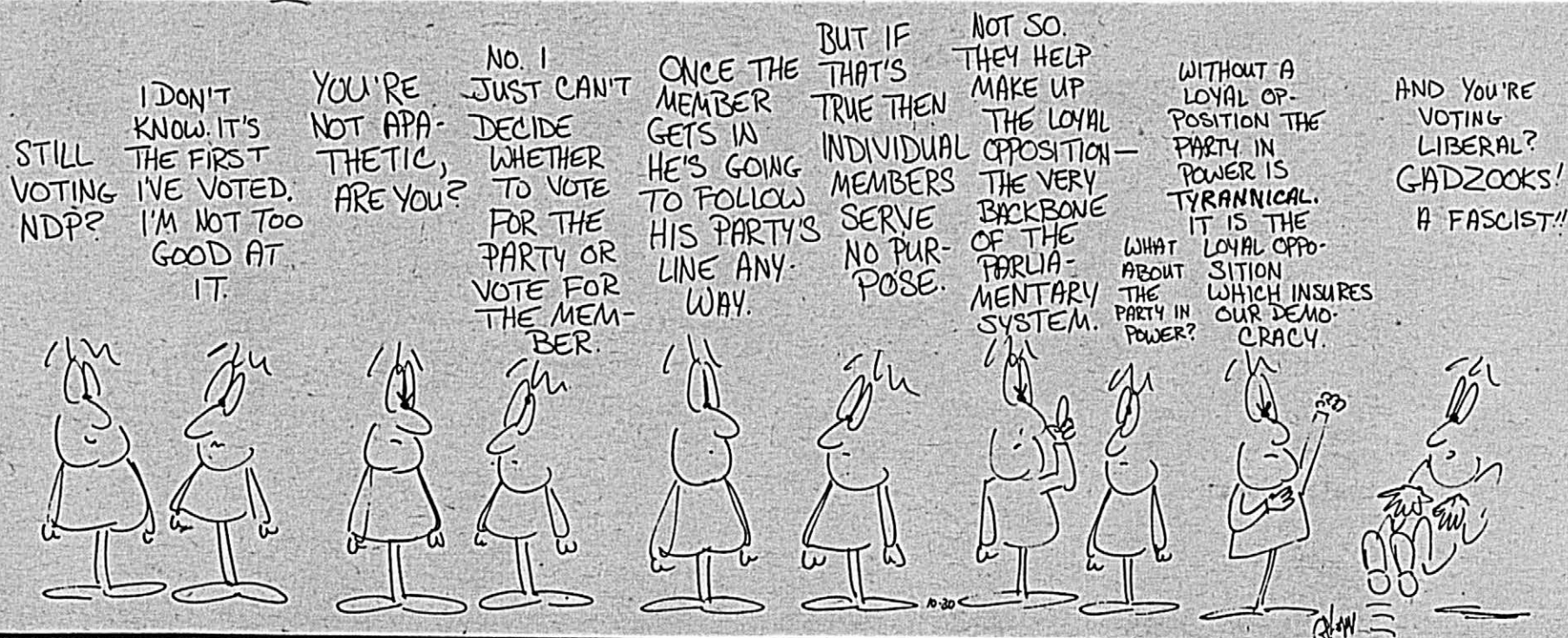
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